## Business Notices

STUNNING! STARTLING!! FASCINATINGLY BRAUTIFUL AND CHEAP!!!-The KNOX HAT, No. 212 Broad-

MONT BLANC, With its snow-expped summit, looks not more grand the GEAR'S CUSTOMERS when adorned with one of his IMPERIAL GRAN, the BRANKE CASSIMERS.

GENE, in amounting this ventilated
PARAGON OF BEAUTY
to his customers and gentlemen of faste everywhere, would
say that no effort of his was ever crowned with such unparallefed success, nor such junqualified approbation as this, his last
lessur.

leich success nor such jonqualified approbation at laster.

The "Gent" is respiendently beautiful in its mold, delicate dovecolor, restness of trimmings, &c. No idea of its original character can be adequately given in the few of an advertisement. Soffice it to say, it is unlike any other hat beneath the sky, and can be had only at the establishment of John N. GENIS.

No. 218 Broadway, N. Y., Osposite St. Paul's Church.

PERFECTLY FASCINATING-The KNOX HAT for EXTRAORDINARY

EXTRADEDINARY
Low PRICES FOR EXCLISIC CARPETS.
BEAUTIFUL BRUSSYLS \$1.
Elegant Three-plys \$1: Ingrains from 3 to 6 per yard.
HIEAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY.

I dare do all that may become a man: Who dares do more is none"— And I. KNOX, sell my Spring HAT at the low price of Four dollars. No. 212 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSOS, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Readest., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully There yere Cent Less than ever before sold.

As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compute with us either in style or price. Also, Gilt Cornects, Brocatelle Delaines, Danases, Lace and Muslin Curations, &c.

FAULTLESS .- The KNOX HAT is a marvel of ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WATKINS 114 Feiton st., invites attention to his superior assortment spring styles or GATTERS and SHOES. WATKING'S manulac-s are unequaled in beauty and durability, and invariably satisfaction to the purchaser. Ladies and Children's Suces

HAPLESS HUMANS WHO ARE HATLESS, should patienize Ksox, No. 212 Broadway, for his fabrics are as match-less as his charges are moderate. Do not forget this fact, and call upon him.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvets,
Tapestev, Brussel's, There. Fly and Increas Carreting,
imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
notice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird
gets the worm.

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

KNOX. THE INCOMPARABLE, IS SELLING HIS MATCHLESS SPRING HAT as the insignificant price of Four dollars. Study commonly, exhibit your taste, excite the envy of your acquaintances, and astonish all beholders by patronizing him at No. 212 Broadway.

ROOTH & SEDGWICK'S celebrated LONDON COR-DIAL GIN and INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—This medicinal beveruse is warranted not only pure from any injurious property and
ingredients, but of the very best possible quality, its great reputation is derived from its purity and delicious flavor, differing
entirely from any other Gin. Its extraordinary medicinal efficacy and great utility as a medicine in all cases of obstruction

in the
Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary O.gans, Dyspepsia,
Gout and Rheomatism, Incipient Dropey,
Cotic, Pain in the Stomach
and Bowels,
and Bowels,
the Blood and exbenefit of the Blood and ex
benefit of

in general Debility, singrish circulation of the Blood and extanasted vital energy, it is acknowledged to have no equal for
travelers and other, that are exposed to the weather; it is uvalnable and indisdensably necessary, dispelling the amoyances
frequently engendered by change of water, &c., as also Ague,
Fever and malaris of every description.

Without any extraordinary publicity, with scarcely an effort
on the part of the proprietors, this superb Gin or Cordial in the
short period which has clapsed since its introduction to the
American public has neithered a popularity beyond presedent.
The certificates of over four thousand physicians in England and
the United States wordsim its transcendant merits.

merican public has achieved a popularity beyond presedent, he certificates of over from thousand physicians in England and a United States proclaim its transcendant merits. It is upon the sideboard of the family, the bar of every well-golated hotel, by the bedside of the sick, as well as the com-mion of the healthy; free from intexicating qualities, it is of the meanly, the east of the house of the meanly seems in its adoption.

genuine Booth & Senowick's London Cordial. Gra e had of all respectable druggists, grocers and hotels in

the Union.

CERTIFICATE.

Mesars. SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st., New-York—
Gentlemen: I have analyzed you Booth & Sedgwick medicated
London Cordiai Gin. and I find it contains not only the ingredients usually found in the best kind of Gin, but also other veretable matter which renders it more medicinal and wholesome
than the article generally sold under the name of Gin.

JAMES R. CRILTON, M. D., Chemist.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1856.

The above Gin for sale in puncheons from United States
bonded warehouse, or in cases from store, by
SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st.

PERSONAL.—You went a remarkably shabby sat, 8tr and your criminal negligence, when KNOX is selling his Spring HAT at the present of the country of the selling spaints decembed your flowers. As no our open and the selling spaints decembed your flowers are not specified.

extensive Looking Glass establishments in the cary, laboring under very light expenses, possessing unbounded man effecturing facilities, and having a large experience in city trade and ordered work, they are emabled to off-r advantages equal in not superior to any other establishment doing business in the city. To these intending to furnish this Summer or giving their orders for Fall, we would say, we will manufacture to order, Pier, Manufe, Side-wall and Oval Mirkova. &c., at a lower figure than can be purchased eisewhere. Constantly on hand a Pier, Mantle, Side wall and Green the Constantly on hand a figure than can be purchased elsewhere. Constantly on hand a complete stock of above, selling unprecedentedly low.

C. K. COVERT.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

e best and cheapest article for Beautifying, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAPES
HAVE NEVER FAILED;
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,706 of the Safes now in use.
No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

For sale at Now is the time for ladies to purchase INDIA Runner Gloves, for house-cleaning, gardening, or any work that soils the hand. By wearing, the hands become soft, smooth and showy white. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 38 John et., up stairs.

Wigs !-HAIR-DYE ! !-Wigs ! !-BATCHELOR'S Wies and Tourens have improvements possiliar to their house.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty,
case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and bestock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his
famous DVE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 238 Broadway.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS'S

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. Parmick is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearlest, one door below Maiden lone.

C U R T A I N.

LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION.
AT PRICES FROM \$3 TO \$20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS AND EXYELOPES can be had only at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner Duamest. Also Silver Door Plates, for churches, steamships, and private dwellings. Stone Seal

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE GREAT FIRE FROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTHE FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. Wilder & Co., Patentees and Manufactorers.

A NEW MEDALLION
VELVET CARRET, from the Manufactor
Cressley & Sons, Halifax, England,
Imported by
HIRAM ANDRESON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY Ofer at Wholesale Paper Hangings, Borders, Windo Smaders, &c., of their own manufacture and importation, the lowest cosh prices, at No. 10 Courtlandt-st., near Broadwa DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE WESTERN HOTEL.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & Co.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, of No. 24 Maiden-lane, have Removed to No. 2 VESEY-ST., ASYON HOUSE. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private Applica-tion Rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- In buying such an article as a Sawing Machine, the truest economy is to but the best. They who purchase Stroke's Machines always a chair they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines; the market are sure to suffer disappointment evantion and loss the market are sure to suffer disappointment evantion and loss the market are sure to suffer disappointment evantion and loss than the market are sure to suffer disappointment evantion and loss than the market are sure to suffer disappointment evantion and loss than the market are sure to suffer disappointment evantion and loss than the market are sure to suffer disappointment evantion.

No. 212 Broadway, is doing a great business with his Springly of Hars. Price only Four dellars.

SPRING GASES.

The powerful hest of the sun, from street, alley and lane, and every moldering heap, raises all kinds of nexious gases, causing disease in many shapes to seize the body. The shield and asteguard at this season are Branderstr's Pills. When head aste, fever, cold chills and lassitude attack you at this time, Branderstr's Pills will afford an immediate relief and an easy and early cure. Principal Office, No. 43 Brandrein Buildings. SPRING GASES.

THE FRIENDS OF KNOX, THE HATTER, have not yet held their anniversary to celebrate the worth and beauty of his matchiess fabrics; but in these anniversary times they could be madelies and endangering the City pendought to do so. Meanwhile, business at his popular establishment on the corner of Broadway and Falton st., continues ing the final decision. Though he may still believe

HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS for the Season. here Goods should be hought of the Importers and Manufac-

HOSIER:
Chrise Goods should be bought of the Goods should be bought of the Goods and the Goods are universally approved.

THE ZERN'R UNDERSHIRTS,
for Ladies. Gentlemen and Children are universally approved.
Remember the Number—
Remember the Number—
Remember the Number—
A. RANKIN & Co.

Established in 1923. A CLEAN SWEEP. - The eager demand for KNOX'S Spring Har threatens to do what the contractors have yet falled in with the streets—make a clean sweep Price only Four dollars. Kaca is at No. 212 Broadway.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC cures, with

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-Indigestion produces emariation debility, supineness, and premature decay. Unles the stomach is vigorous the blood will be deprayed, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remarky will cure indi-restion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a caus in inexcusable. Sold at the magnifactory, No. 80 Maidee lane, N. Y., and by all druggists, at 25e., 65c. and \$1 per box.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Wholesale Dealers in first quality
St. Georges Bank Confish,
Extra No. I and No. 2 Mackerel,
Bu Fine Old Cheese Butter, Lard, Pork, Beef, Sugar-cured Hams, Cider Vinegar, Salt, &c. Salmon and Bluefish, Pickled and Smoked Herring,

## New-York Daily Tribune.

No. 1 Connecticut Shad, in halves, quarters and kitts, Country Produce Sold on Commis

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1857.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day. Price \$1 a line.

The Board of Councilmen are not quite ready for armed revolt against the State; they cannot even support the grandiloquent resolutions for calling a City Convention proposed in the other Board by Brigadier-General Wilson. Last night these resolves came into the Council Board, and the Alderman of the First came with them, to push them through. He was unsuccessful, however, and the papers were referred to a Committee the chairman of which made a strong speech against them. If the Mayor wants a City Convention, he can get it up on his own account: the Common Council will none of it.

Much curiosity was manifested yesterday to know what the Mayor's dodge will be to evade the decision of the Supreme Court. He had long consultations with his friends, but kept very close himself, his only act looking as if caused by the decision, being the calling together of the Aldermen for this evening. His Honor is up to his chin in the musty sections of the Dongan Charter, and will probably remain there for some time in search of the beadles and "charlies" of the good old times.

To show how little the Mayor and his friends expected to depend upon the unconstitutionality of the Police Law and how much upon the force of party pressure, we will state a fact not before made public. Previous to the sitting of the Courts for May, an extraordinary effort was made to distribute the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the Over and Terminer, Circuit and General Terms, so as to be sure of a strong Democratic majority in the General Term. The plan failed, however, by the refusal of a high officer to accede to any such arrangement.

The Councilmen last night received a message from the Mayor, asking them to revive the ordinances in effect fifty years ago, for the appointment and control of the City Watch. Before the message came to light the thing asked for had been done; a Committee had copied the old laws, and they were presented simultaneously with the request. The ordinance is an odd compound of old and new provisions, containing but one really important feature, and that gives the Mayor the sole power of appointment and removal and the right to change or abolish the rules which govern the Department at his pleasure. No doubt the Common Council will enact this ordinance, to the damage of several sheets of good writing paper, and the Mayor will sign it as readily as he did the resolution to give himself money enough to pay his law costs; but for all that he will be no more the head of the police than he will be Governor of the State.

Among the proceedings of the Councilmen we print a dissertation on law, chartered rights and privileges, and kindred topics, by the Hon. Fernando Wood. In another part of the paper we give a decision of the Supreme Court directly adverse to all the positions assumed by the Mayor. They will go very well together, and will no doubt be carefully perused by the tax-payers who are to pay for all the legal and illegal expense involved in the protracted and unnecessary litigation which they illus-

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis announces that Orson Pratt, a Mormon Elder, was killed on the 14th inst., near Van Buren, Ark., by a Mr. Hector, whose wife Pratt had seduced and with whom he was proceeding to Utah.

Gen. Sam Houston has taken the stump as a candidate for Governor of Texas.

Jonathan S. Jenkins, U. S. Consul at Navigator's Islands, has been arrested in Washington on a charge of piracy, in having, while Consul, forcibly seized and illegally sold the property of American citizens to the amount of \$175,000. Jenkins has been committed to await the requisition of Gov. King, and will be tried in this State, as he first landed here, after having committed the alleged , crime.

The Supreme Court of our State for this District in General Term affirmed yesterday the constitutionality of the New Police Act, and the rightfulness of the assumption of authority and action under it of Mr. Draper and his colleagues-Judge Roosevelt alone dissenting, and basing his opinion on a clause of the Constitution of which he had an incorrect version. The decision and both opinions will be found in their proper place.

Of course, an appeal was taken, and it is undoubtedly possible that the Court of Appeals may reverse the action here-or, according to the Wood slang, Albany may overbear New-York, We should not deem this possible were not a majority of the Judges of Mr. Wood's party, and thus certain to be subjected to a strong political pressure. We should feel greater confidence in the result could we forget the judgment pronounced by this Court

against the Prohibitory Liquor Law. But admitting the possibility of a reversal at Albany of yesterday's judgment, we still urge that this adjudication is manifestly the law until a higher tribunal oversets it. We urge, then, that all men who hold government to be a fabric of laws and not a matter of sheer blind brute force, ought to unite in urging Mayor Wood to desist, while prosecuting his suit with all his undoubted energy, from disor-

the Police Act unconstitutional, he surely canno longer affect to believe it so palpably, flagrantly unconstitutional that every man is at liberty to defy not only its plain provisions but the judgment of the Supreme Court. If it shall be pronounced unconstitutional at Albany, we who believe it not so will all promptly and unreservedly submit; can be not give us one month's example of such loyalty He is doing cruel wrong to his brother Democrats on the Police, who ought not tobe compelled to risk their subsistence in order to ensure him a month's lease of power. Let him set an example of obedience to the law as the Supreme Court declares it, and we will match it by the readiness of our submission-if submission it is to be-to that higher authority of the Court of Appeals. But until some Court shall have pronounced the Act unconstitu tional, he will be flagrantly wrong in longer protracting his headlong and anarchical resistance.

A preminent objection to the laws affecting this city, passed by the late Legislature, is that they were enacted without the application or the concurrence of the Common Council. So far as the Charter is concerned, this is not true, although the Mayor makes it the ground of official complaint. The Common Council, under Mr. Wood's direction, did apply for amendments to the Charter. prepared such an act as his Honor desired, and sent a Committe to Albany to get it before the Legislature. An amended Charter was passed, in compliance with this request of the Corporation, but the Legislature took the liberty of improving here and there upon the draft sent up from the Mayor's effice: and thereupon the Common Council disown the act, and the Mayor says it is thrust upon us without our application. There were ome laws passed at the same session, however. which the city did not officially request, nor is it likely that a government of the present sort ever would have requested any such changes. But this is not the first instance of the kind. There is a notable case on the record, one of a thousand times more importance to the people, in which the Legislature not only enacted laws not applied for, but set aside the city's protest and overruled the objections of the celebrated Council of Revision, consisting of Governor Lewis, Chancellor Lansing, and Judges James Kent, Ambrose Spencer and Daniel D. Tompkins. This was the act of April 5, 1804, removing the appointment of certain officers from the Corporation to the people, and enlarging the franchise in municipal elections. Previous to this time the elective franchise was confined to freeholders with a city residence of three months, and one month in the Ward. The act referred to enlarged the franchise so as to include every male citizen of twenty-one years and upward residing in the city, paying taxes, and paying a yearly rental of \$25 or more. When the proposed act came before the Council of Revision, it was at once thrown out. Gov. George Clinton drew up the obections, and very strenuously opposed the bill. Before the Legislature, Gov. Clinton and a ma-

jority of the Council opposed the act on the ground that no strong public necessity called for it, and that it had been considered as a settled and salutary principle in the government that Charters of Incorporation containing grants and privileges were not to be essentially affected without the consent of the parties. All this protesting was done in the peaceful and becoming manner of gentlemen, and was respectfully heeded by the Legislature. However, it was of no avail, the propriety of continu-ing "forever" the Montgomeric Charter provision, which allowed only a small proportion of the citizens a voice in the government, was not established to the satisfaction of the Assembly, however well the distinguished Gov. Clinton, and his nephew Dewitt Clinton (Mayor of the city at the time) may have thought of it. Despite the extraordinary efforts of the existing freemen, or voting aristocracy, to keep the profane poor away from the polis, the People of the State of New-York"-not of New-York City alone, but of Plattsburgh, Montauk Point, and the Geneze wilderness-broke down the sacred barrier ereced "forever" in the Montgomerie Charter, and pit the elective franchise on a basis then deemed not only extra-democratic but

extra hazardous. There are other less important instances of the same nature, but this i enough to dispose of the complaint that the Legisature have made an unprecedented innovation by enacting laws not asked for by the City Government. Had the Metropolitan Police bill made the Mayor the sole appointer, remover and manager of the Police, would his Honor have objected to it because the Common Council did not ask it? It is only the old story of your bull and my ox.

We have all along felt confident that the Free-State men of Kansas undestood their own position better than outsiders couldunderstand it, and that their course in the presenterisis had been wisely calculated and would be firmly persisted in. Here and there individuals mayfall away-for a large party is more liable to chipping off at the edges than a small one-but the heart i sound and true.

When it was first announced that the Free-State men had decided not to voteat the bogus Constitutional Election, a general cy was raised by their enemies and a few half-heared or mistaken friends that they were giving up thecontest and surrendering Kansas to Slavery! Weknew better, and most of those who joined in the clamor knew better. The fact is that stuffing ballo-boxes is just the one only game at which the Fre-State men cannot match the Rorder-Ruffians, especially when the atter have exclusive controlof the registry, polls and canvass, and therefore the Free-State men refused to play: and in doing so have won. There s a very general caving in of the Northern serviors in Kansas of the Slave Power, who see that he contest is virtually over. Prominent among these is the well-known Herali correspondent, who has done his share of denouncing the suicidal folly of the Free-State men in not veting, but who writes from Lecompton under date of the 14th inst., as

follows:

"Politically, our true courst lies in a nutshell. Kansas must be a Free State—we mean must, not because we care personally, but because we are inclined to believe that certain riven facts will work out an equally certain result. For instance, if niggers won't pay, people won't keep them; and if people won't employ slave labor, Kansas can never be a Pro-Slavery State but in name. Then, too, we are inclined to think that the Free-State met are in the majority, or will be when the Constitution comes to be referred back to the People. Is it not, then, the true policy of the National Democracy of Kansas to make her a Free State, and at the same time protect the slave property now here by providing that os and after the adoption of the State Constitution there shall be no slaves introduced into Kansas or held there, always excepting those now owned belonging to actual bona fide settlers in the Territory! This would protect the slave property now owned is the Territory, and at the same time settle the question for ever and for aye, the much vexed question of Slavery in Kansas. Until it is settled in one wayor the other, we can hope for but little, either in the way of peace or progress.

"If the National Democracy of Kansas will unite upon reasonable and conservative grounds, they will gain a political victory and universal credit from the Politically, our true course lies in a nutshell.

moderate men of both parties. If they will insist upon an ultra Pro-Slavery Constitution, they will but weaken their party strength and suffer a defeat at the hands of the Republicans. The events and policy of the next six months will leave Kansas Democratic or Reublican, conservative or fanatical, for years to come.

Here is one of the compromising dodges which we have already foreshadowed, and of which the next six months will hatch at least a dozen. Kansas is to be a Free State-that there is no longer a chance to defeat-the very correspondent who recently arnounced that the Pro-Slavery men have Two Thousand majority on the official registry admits it. The next dodge is to make her what is called a Free State, but stipulate that the present slaves shall be held in bondage under her laws forever-and a pretty Free State that would be. I this will not go, then a slice is to be cut off the south end to round out another Slave State south of Kansas, or a new Slave State is to be made somewhere else. When Free Labor is beaten in a struggle, it has to take the consequences; but when Slavery is beaten, the next thing is to stop her lamentations with the sugar-plums of Compromise.

It is so long since we have had any authentic bulle tins of the health of the Sick Man, after their discontinuance upon his convalescence under the treatment of the French and English doctors in consultation, that we were agreeably surprised at learning still further good news of his sanitary condition, and that from a source whence we had not thought of looking for it. It comes from no less authoritative a quarter than the British and Foreign Bible Society, the speakers at the last anniversary of which congratulated themselves and their colaborers on the probability of the Sultan of Turkey becoming a Christian, under the influence of a Bible which the Society had tendered to his acceptance, and which he had graciously received. These excellent gentlemen clearly believe that the age of miracles is not yet past, and that the Sick Man may yet be restored to soundness of spiritual health and become an evangelical professor of religion. But as we are informed on the same authority that "the operations of the Society have been eminently successful in India, China and else 'where," our hopes of this auspicious event are less sanguine than they would have been had we not been aware of the peculiar means employed for spreading the gospel in Cathay and the farthest Ind. Still, as we may very remember that our own Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions a few years since refused to condemn the practice of polygamy among certain many-wived convertites of theirs, on the ground that such a rule might stand in the way of the introduction of the gospel into Turkey, we are by no means stiff-necked in our slowness of faith. Perhaps the readiness which the successor of Mahomet lately showed to be enrolled on the lists of an Order of Christian chivalry and to become a Knight of St. George of England, may be regarded as a hopeful sign of a possible conversion.

While we cannot, at present, share in thes sanguine hopes of the translation of the Commander of the Faithful into the family of Christian Kings, we cannot but be sensible of liberal tendencies on his part, which would have seemed thirty years ago as unlikely as his baptism itself. We mentioned some time ago the circumstance that he now gives admission to the Divan, or Great Council of State, to Christians, and also to Jews, as he has long done to negroes. This, certainly, places him far in advance of certain Christian nations who give themselves airs of superiority over him. Imagine Queen Victoria summoning a Turk to her Privy Council; or Emperor Bonaparte admitting one to his Conservative Senate, or whatever it is called or President Buchanan appointing a negro to a Cabinet office! Beside this evidence of a conquest of universal national prejudice, we find that he has created a new department in his Cabinet, and appointed a Minister of Public Instruction as its head. We have no particular knowledge of the fitness of Sami Pasha, the Minister in question, for the discharge of his important functions, nor yet any very distinct ideas as to what the field of those functions is to be. But the fact that Public Instruction is recognized by the Sublime Porte as a thing to be treated with anything but sublime contempt, is a very curious sign of these very funny times. What education there has been in Turkey heretofore has been in the hands of the religious and ecclesiastical authorities. The College of the Ulemas has had the monopoly of manufacturing all the priests and the judges of the empire, and their appointment has been virtually in the discretion of the Sheik El Islam, its head Even if this step be only intended to transfer the control of these important appointments from ecclesiastical to civil hands, it may be attended with important results which make no part of the contemplation of the planners of the scheme. Innovation can hardly have snything but a good effect in a country of such stagnant institutions as Turkey. Any stone thrown into such a pool must produce a wholesome disturbance.

Whatever the plans of the Grand Seignior may be as to the education of his subjects, we hope they may not be interrupted by the recent discovery of some of the uses to which the aft of writing can be perverted. As the traveler thanked God that it was a Christian country, on the shores of which he had been cast away, when he saw a man hanging on a gibbet, so the visitor of those climes may now be moved to gratitude by the hopes of civilization which the introduction of Forgery there must encourage. Embezzlement we have long since had reason to believe was not confined to such good Christians as Sir John Dean Paul and Redpath, and our own Schuyler: but that it was a virtue shared by the followers of the Prophet as well. Only, as everything there belongs to the Sultan, the pleasure of cheating was doubtless enhanced by the flavor of treason which gave it poignancy. But manufactories of bogus money we had supposed to be exclusively Christian institutions which had not yet been introduced into pagan lands. But it seems we were mistaken. One has recently been broken up at Scutari, which had been carrying on an extensive business in the counterfeiting of bank notes, for a long time, and with large profits. These enterprising gentlemen, to be sure, were not Turks but Arme nians, so that Christendom is not entirely deprived of the credit of their education; but they could hardly have carried on their extended operations without the cooperation of many of their less enlightened fellow-subjects. We shall watch with deep interest all these attempts to transfer our civil ization to those darkesed shores, and shall not de spair of seeing our Mussulman brethren, if not as good Christians, at least as exemplary men as Europe or even America can exhibit.

The Times is a journal with which we are deter mined to agree where we can and differ kin ily where we must differ—to which end we would be greatly obliged to the Editor if he would personally revise the contributions of inveterate blockheads to his columns A recent case wherein the neglect of this precaution

brought us into seeming collision must be fresh in his memory, and the article in his last, wherein we are very broadly implicated as having proposed the judi-cial extermination of twenty thousand of the worst inhabitants of this City, impels us to renew the suggestion. No sensible person who reads THE TRIBUNE and knows aught of its character and history can have understood us, in saying that a proper Chief of Police would soon reduce the population of this city by at least twenty thousand, that we would have so many killed, or any part of the number. We only desired such a stringent, impartial enforcement of our laws against gambling, brothel-keeping, passage-ticket swindling, illicit rumselling, &c., &c., as would render it impossible for the worst of our dangerous classes longer to live prodigally at the expense of the industrious, and so compel them to emigrate and perhaps betake themselves to more laudable employments. Yet The Times dilates on "the depletive process suggested by THE TRIBUNE," "kill the twenty thousand adult rascals supposed by THE TRIBUNE to constitute the true infection of the State," &c., &c., and thus

We cannot kill the twenty thousand intending bur-"We cannot kill the twenty thousand intending burglers, murderers, thieves and vagabonds who swarm in the back slums and the alleys of our gorgeous capital. Can we do nothing else with them? If the worst use possible to which you can put a man be to hang him," &c., &c.

-We beg leave to be understood by the readers The Times as not having suggested or meditated the subjection of our detrimentals to any sanguinary process whatever. We are opposed (the writer of the above should rejoice to hear) to killing even idiata though a very hopeles and provoking fraction of the human race; much more to choking the life out of rascals, whose reformation and elevation to usefulness is by no means beyond the bounds of human proba-

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25, 1857.
Jonathan S. Jenkins, United States Consul at the Navigator's Islands, was arrested this afternoon on the steps of the State Department, immediately after his interview with Assistant Secretary Appleton. The warrant was issued by Justice Goddard on a charge of puracy, and was sworn to by Dr. Van Camp. The charge is, seizing by force of arms and selling a large amount of property belonging to citizens of the United States, including the cargo of the ship Eudorus, in the herbor of Apia. It appears from papers filed in the Department that on the arrival of Mr. Jenkins there he formed an Admiralty Court, styling himself Vice-Commissioner, appointed Assistant Judges, Marshal, &c. The property alleged to have been sacrificed amounted to about \$70,000, while that of V. P. Chapin and A. Van Camp was over \$100,000. Mr. Jenkins was committed to await the requisition of the Governor of New-York, where the case must be tried, he baving first touched the soil of that State on his return to this country.

The Postmaster-General has allowed the claims of Capt. Bucknam and Kelly of \$15,000 per annum, for extra steamboat mail service from Apalachicola to Bainbridge, Georgia.

Mr. Morse, late Special Commissioner to Bogota, FROM WASHINGTON.

Bainbridge, Georgia.

Mr. Merse, late Special Commissioner to Bogota, has arrived here on business concerning his mission.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 17th inst. Gen. Houston had declared himself a candidate for Governor of Texas, and commenced stumping the State. Com. Rieband, Mexican Consul-General at New

Orleans, has been appointed by President Comonfort Agent to represent Mexican interests in the Tehuan-tepec Transit Company. This, says The Picayune, is in acknowledgment of the rights of that Company. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRES BYTERIAN CHURCH. CLEVELAND, Monday, May 25, 1857.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 25, 1857.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Report of the Delegates to the General Association of Massachusetts was read, showing some excitement in that body relative to the sending of Delegates to the General Assembly, by reason of its complicity with Slavery. Referred to the General Association, and two Delegates were sent from the present Assembly to the General Association of New-York—they having refused to send Delegates for the same reason.

A communication was received from the Ashmun In-titute of New-Castle, Penn., asking aid and co operation for the education of colored youths for the ministry, under the care of the Old School Presbytery. Referred to the Committee on Overtures. New-Hampshire is the only New-England State represented in the Assembly.

THE NEW CENT COIN. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 25, 1857.
The new cent coin was issued by the Mint to-day Large amounts were drawn by citizens and for dis-tribution by express to other cities.

FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN—EXPLOSION OF A Boston, Monday, May 25, 1857.

The carriage manufactory of Phipps & Dudley, with some adjoining buildings in Charlestown, were de-stroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$10,000. Pratt's powder mill in Acton blew up this morning. There was no loss of life, but considerable damage to

property.

The annual Religious Anniversaries commenced here to-day, with a fair attendance. The proceedings up to this evening have been mostly preliminary. THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON.

The United States Mail steamship Southerner, Capt. Murray, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o clock on Saturday night. FIRE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y. BINGHAMTON, Monday, May 25-2 p. m.

A fire broke out in the flouring mill of W. S.

Weed & Co., in this place, at about noon to-day.

The flames are still raging, and have consumed, beside the mills, six dwellings and four barns. Loss thus
far about \$40,000. Partially insured.

THE U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE MINNESOTA. BALTIMORE, Monday, May 25, 1857.
The U. S. steam-frigate Minnesota was inspecte here to-day by at least a thousand visitors. She sail for Norfolk on Wednesday.

KILLING OF ORSON PRATT, THE MORMON ELDER.
St. Louis, Monday, May 25, 1857.
Orson Pratt, the Mormon Elder, was killed on the 14th inst., near Van Buren, Arkansas, by a man named Hector, whose wife Pratt had seduced.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 25, 1857.

The Executive Committee of the Kentucky Horticultural Society say that the fruit crop generally will exceed the general average, but that the crop of peaches will be light. THE FRUIT CROP OF KENTUCKY.

MAIL ROBBERY. Chicago, Monday, May 25, 1857.
The mail from this city for Terre Haute, supposed to contain a large amount of money, was robbed at Matteon last week. No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of the robbery.

Markets.

OSWEGO, May 25-6 p. m.-FLOUR firm; sales 1,000 bbls. at \$7.25% \$7.62 for Canadian, \$7.25 for Western, and \$6.50 for common State. Western firm; sales 20,000 bush including 4,000 bush white Canadian for milling at \$1.80. Coars better; sales 7,000 bush, at 90. Flour, wheat to New York 100. Lake invocars to 500 bush. Blow; 30 bushels Wheat; 18,600 bush. Corn. 5,000 bush. Ryc. Canal Exports-1,500 bls. Slour; 55,000 bush. Wheat; New Oblines, May 25-Coyron market firm; sales to-day 2,000 bales at 14c. for midding; receipts to-day, 250 bales. Myce Cours, 85-00 bush. Grant Shoulders lejgible. Farights 32d. Sterling Fix. 126c. and Shoulders lejgible. Farights 32d. Sterling Exchange 10 \$\phi\$ cent. grem.

Accident BY THE FALLING OF A WALL.-LAST evening, at 6 o'clock, the side wall of the building on the corner of Broadway and Cedar street, now partly taken down, suddenly fell and buried two children who were gathering fragments of wood. As there were a large number of children seen in the building a little time before, it was supposed they were all beneath the ruins. Word was sent to the First Ward Station-Howe, when Captain Murray and Lieut, Dalton with the reserve force hastened to the ground, and assisted by some citizens, commenced clearing away the rubbish. After the expiration of half an bour, they succeeded in extricating two children, whose parents re side at No. - Trinity place. The other children fortunately escaped, and those taken from the ruins we're found not to be seriously injured.

## THE CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

A public meeting called by the City Temperas Alliance, to support the new License Law, was held at the City Assembly Rooms last evening. The attendance was large and highly respectable. Mr. Jas. O. BENNETT was called to the chair, and Mr. C. J. WARREN was appointed Secretary. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith, a number of Vice-Presidents were nominated. .

The PRESIDENT said the New-York City Temper ance Alliance, feeling the importance of doing something for temperance, invited this meeting. The Alliance was grateful for the number present, but would have been more highly gratified with a larger attendance. The Alliance had had to contend with great obstacles during the past year; but they felt as-sured that success would attend their efforts to destroy the enemy of intemperance.

The Rev. C. J. WARREN, Secretary, briefly stated the condition of the Temperance Alliance. They had sent to the County Judges throughout the State urgent requests to appoint sound men to the position of Commissioners of Excise. To the Commissioners they had sent, advising them that they were not obliged to grant any licenses; that they were at liberty to exercise such discretion in granting licenses as amounted almost to prohibition; and that it was their duty to with hold licenses wherever they could consistently do so.

He then presented the following resolutions:

He then presented the following resolutions:

Revolved, That, however opposed to the licensing of men is sell intoxicating drinks, it is the duty of the friends of temperance and good order to endeavor to enforce all the proxibitory provisions of the present law.

Revolved, That the Excise Courmissioners ought not to demand anything less than \$250 as the sum to be paid for a license in sell injuor to be drank in the house of the wendor.

Revolved, That, under the present law and the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, the Excise Commissioners have a right to withhold all licenses for the sale of intuxicating drink, and it is their duty to do so unless they are convinced that the necessation of travelers require a tavern of that piece, and that the sale of liquor is necessary for travelers in such favora.

Resolved, That no person who has heretofore kept a disorderly house, who has kept his piace open for the sale of liquor is such as a sunday, can have that "good moral character" which the law requires; and that the Excise Commissioners ought not be license any man who will not declare on oath that he has not institually violated the law on these points.

Resolved, That the form of affavit prepared by the Excise Commissioners for the witness who is to subscribe to the pedition as the law requires; and that the Commissioners of the twenty freeholders, is not such a verification of the twenty freeholders, is not such a verification of the twenty freeholders, is not such a verification of the twenty freeholders, is not such a verification of said petition as the law requires; and that the Commissioners on the wind of the subscribing witness shall declare, on oath, that he has read the petition, and that he knows the contents thereof to be true of his own knowledge, that he knows all the petitioners, and know them to be freeholders and residents of that election district, and that he saw each of them write his name to said petition.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to keep their and the WM. E. Donoz, esq., was next introduced and spoke to the resolutions. He said it had been his priv-

ilege to battle in this cause with the friends of temperance throughout the State. Many of the old friends had felt it their duty to range themselves against this law, holding that prohibition was the only remedy for the evil. The speaker sympathized in this feeling to some extent; but he hoped that he and all present were loyal citizens, ready to extract whatever was good from the law, and to shun whatever of evil it might from the law, and to shun whatever of evil it might contain. There was enough of prohibition in the present law to induce him to carry out its decidedly prohibitory features. Who had not been shocked on the Sabbath, on their way to the temple of the Most Holy, by the traffic in intoxicating liquor on the Sabbath! This law did away with that, and he felt it to be his duty to support it wholly and earnestly, until the Legislature gave the people something better. This was the best license law ever passed in this State. It prohibited the sale of liquors on Sunday and on election days; it gave the drunkard's wife the right to prohibit the rumseller from further debauching her husband, under fear of fine and imprisonment. It was the interest of every temperance man to support this law, and the liquor sellers would soon be brought to their senses. It was the fashion of late to repudiate laws, but for the past 1(9 years there had been keense laws, and abody dreamed of repudiating them. If temperance mea took hold of this it would also be respected [Cheers]. W. H. Armstrance, of the Sons of Temperance, then made a brief address. He had faith in the improvability of the species, and quoted Bavard Taylor's letters from Lapland to show that the Finns had lately improved amazingly in temperance, and he thought that civilized Americans were susceptible of far greater improvement in this regard. These was times to try men's souls—if the law was law, obey; if Wood was law, obey him [Applause]. An act of the Legislature, legally passed, must be presumed to the law until it is repealed by the legally constituted authorities.

Mr. Hobace Greeley next addressed the meeting. contain. There was enough of prohibition in the present

Mr. Hogace Greeley next addressed the meeting.
He said a Quaker was once called upon to give a subscription for a new church to which he did not belong.
He did not believe in the faith, and did not wish to give contrary to his belief, but he said: "Friend, I is all a single these for county to the property of the said of the said."

He did not believe in the faith, and did not wish to give contrary to his belief, but he said: "Friend, I "will give thee fifty pounds toward pulling down the "old church." So, while this is the law it was our duty, as good citizens, to support it as far as we could. We may believe that men should not be licensed to sell liquor; but if they are to be licensed, let us see that the provisions of the law are honestly complied with. Certain journals of the moderate drinking men in this city are decrying this law as stupid, ilegal and unconstitutional. Temperance men did not make nor pass this law—it was a law made and passed by moderate drinkers—not by temperance men. The Temperance men were in favor of upholding law, and as their own Frohibitory Law was defeated, they would now assist in supporting the new License law. The most pernicious influence of the liquor traffic was that which enabled grocers and others to sell rum is places where the women and children were obliged to resort to procure the necessaries of life. Now grocers could not sell less than five gallons, and tipping on their premises was abolished. The liquor dealers, with two hundred thousand dollars in their treastry, advertised a month ago for opinions against this law—they have not yet been able to get a single repatable lawyer to hazard an opinion against its constitutionality. So far as this law went it was good to support it until the people were ripe enough to go further, and abolish it altogether. This law would decrease the 30,000 lonfers in the State who did nothing but sell rum. After a while we should be able to do a great deal more. Let us take the law as we find it, make the best of it, thoroughly and honestly, and in the course of time we can, no doubt, do much better [Applause].

The next speaker was the Rev. Ruyus W. Class.

course of time we can, no doubt, do much better [Applause].

The next speaker was the Rev. Ruyus W. Class of Brooklyn. He was a prohibitionist to the uttermost extent, but if that law could not be had he would make this law, like John the Baptist, to prepare the way for the other. If this law was not made effective, what hope could we have of succeeding with a more stringent one? He wanted to educate the people up to total prohibition. This was to be done, not through meetings, but through the public officers. Every office-secker ought, before election-day, to go through an anatomical examination, to see if he had a backbone. He then proceeded to dilate upon the vicious effects of intemperance. The churches in this city where not enough to accommodate one half the population. an anatomical expected to dilate upon the vicious effects of intemperance. The churches in this city where not enough to accommodate one half the population, yet they were not more than half filled—the remainder of the population, or a large portion of them, were in the dram shops. This law abolished the Sonday traffic, and he hoped that it would be supported. He doubted not that the pulpit, by speaking with might do a great deal of good. The preaches, a was true, might be called upon to resign. So was Jeremiah and others of the prophets of old; but the majority of the people were with the bold and outspoken preacher. They wanted the church and the presto speak out. He was glad that one had spoken that night who daily (Sundays excepted) addressed not thousands but hundreds of thousands of hearers in behalf of justice and lemperance and right (Cheers). Let us work this law, and thank God for it; and where we have conquered this Sevastopol we may seek new fields for conquest and achievement.

The Rev. Asa D. Smith of the Fourteacth sirest Church, next addressed the assemblage. He regretted that this was not a Prohibitory law—but so far as it went he was glad that it was to be supported; when the time came much more might be acchieved, and he doubted not would be if the right-minded in the community did their duty in support of the present law. On the whole the prohibitory feature predominated in this law. The Church member who was called up before his Church for getting groggy, penitently as mitted the fact, and said his constitution needed more than his legs could bear—so it was with the Statothe Constitution appeared to want more than the legic culd bear—in the course of time the belly and the members might be able to come to an agreement [Applause.]

A collection was then taken up in behalf of the

A collection was then taken up in behalf of the A Hance.

JAMES A. BRIGOS, esq., was then called upon, and elequently responded. The people of New-York were repressible for the depravity and degradation attendant upon the six thousand rum-shops of this six.